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attend meetings of any section in which he may be interested.

Over two-thirds of the members designate two sections with which they wish to be identified; others choose only one, and a few none at all. The following table shows the affiliations of members of the Association with the 16 sections at February 12, 1945.

The State of the Association

SECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The work of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is organized under 16 sections whose fields cover, in a general way, all the natural and the social sciences. With the advance of science each of these fields has become divided and subdivided into more limited areas for which special scientific societies have been organized.

For convenience of reference, each of the sections of the Association is designated by a letter as follows: Mathematics (A), Physics (B), Chemistry (C), Astronomy (D), Geology and Geography (E), Zoological Sciences (F), Botanical Sciences (G), Anthropology (H), Psychology (I), Social and Economic Sciences (K), Historical and Philological Sciences* (L), Engineering (M), Medical Sciences (N), Agriculture (O), Industrial Science (P), Education (Q).

Membership Affiliation with Sections

Each member of the Association has the privilege of indicating his principal fields of scientific interest by designating one or two sections with which he desires to be affiliated. This registration gives an idea of the distribution of the interests of members among the major fields of science. However, the designation of special fields of interest by a member does not restrict his participation in the work of the Association to the particular sections with which he is affiliated. Every member of the Association may

* Change of title to History and Philosophy of Science is under consideration.

	First choice only	First or second choice
Mathematics	943	1559
Physics	2091	3969
Chemistry	5169	6888
Astronomy	341	689
Geology and Geography	1377	1996
Zoological Sciences	3031	4414
Botanical Sciences	1914	3320
Anthropology	364	822
Psychology	1335	2040
Section K	576	1226
Section L	284	510
Engineering	1783	2931
Medical Sciences	5542	7560
Agriculture	935	1949
Industrial Science	74	420
Education	570	1529
No section	543	543
Total (Feb. 12, 1945)	26,872	42,365
Membership (June 30, 1945)	27,203	

It is seen from this table that the interests of a large fraction of the members of the Association extend into at least two of the broad fields of its different sections. This fact indicates that the tendency toward narrow specialization of two or three decades ago is being succeeded by a realization that science does not consist of a number of independent and unrelated fields.

That the interrelations among the sciences is assuming increasing importance in the minds of scientists is evident from the large number of affiliations with sections in fields in which there are large and vigorous special societies. The Section on Medical Sciences is an illustration. Although the American Medical Association is one of the largest and best organized scientific societies in the country, which meets separately

from the A.A.A.S. and has several journals, still there are over 5,500 members of the Association whose first scientific interest is in medicine. Equally important is the fact that more than 2,000 other members of the Association have medical science as their second interest. This means that many medical researchers find the general scientific environment of the Association stimulating and advantageous, a conclusion also proved by the high success of the Association's various symposium volumes in the field of medicine.

The large affiliation with the Section on Chemistry presents an almost parallel illustration of the common interests of various fields of science. Medical science, for example, has many overlapping areas with chemistry, others with certain parts of zoology, botany, psychology, etc. Astronomy has much in common with mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering. In the Association all the principal fields of the natural and the social sciences have a meeting ground for common interests.

Officers of the Sections

Each section has a chairman, nominated by the section and elected by the Council of the Association, who is *ex officio* a vice president of the Association. The term of office of vice presidents is one year. Each section has a secretary, also nominated by the section and elected by the Council of the Association, whose term of office is four years.

The vice presidents of sections preside at meetings of their respective sections and deliver addresses as retiring vice presidents, often in connection with programs in the fields of their respective specialties. The sections on psychology and education usually hold joint sessions at which the addresses of their vice presidents are delivered.

The secretaries are the work horses of the sections. They take care of such business as nominating members for fellowship in the Association, conducting election of members of section committees, and nominating fellows for election as section chairmen and as their successors as section secretaries. The principal duties of secretaries of sections are those of organizing section programs, either separate from other sections or in cooperation with the secretaries of other sections and societies. On the secretaries of the sections and of the affiliated societies the success of meetings of the Association largely depends. There are so many details to be mastered in connection with their

work that a term of office of four years is none too long and it is often advantageous to reelect a successful secretary to his onerous and important position for two or more terms. In fields in which most of the important special societies meet with the Association the sections often hold only a session at which the vice presidential address and other important addresses are delivered.

British Association Conferences on Science

From time to time throughout the period of the war the Division for the Social and International Relations of Science of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has held conferences in London on subjects of national importance. The subject of the first conference, held September 26-28, 1941, was "Science and World Order." At the conclusion of this conference a Declaration of Scientific Principles, or a Charter of Science as it was called, was presented as drafted by a special committee and approved by the Council of the Association. Omitting the preamble, the Principles adopted were as follows:

1. Liberty to learn, opportunity to teach and power to understand are necessary for the extension of knowledge, and we, as men of science, maintain that they cannot be sacrificed without degradation to human life.
2. Communities depend for their existence, their survival and advancement, on knowledge of themselves and of the properties of things in the world around them.
3. All nations and all classes of society have contributed to the knowledge and utilisation of natural resources, and to the understanding of the influence they exercise on human development.
4. The service of science requires independence combined with co-operation, and its structure is influenced by the progressive needs of humanity.
5. Men of science are among the trustees of each generation's inheritance of natural knowledge. They are bound, therefore, to foster and increase that heritage by faithful guardianship and service to high ideals.
6. All groups of scientific workers are united in the fellowship of the Commonwealth of Science, which has the world for its province and the discovery of truth as its highest aim.
7. The pursuit of scientific inquiry demands complete intellectual freedom and unrestricted international exchange of knowledge; and it can flourish only through the unfettered development of civilised life.

The second conference, held March 20-21, 1942, was on "European Agriculture" in the postwar period. It was attended by representatives of most of the neutral and occupied European countries. The first general subject for discussion was "Measures for Reconstruction," the second was "Economic and Kindred

Problems," and the third was "Problems in Peasant Farming."

The third conference was held on July 24-25, 1942, on "Mineral Resources and the Atlantic Charter." The papers presented at this conference gave a summary of the resources and production of the principal metallic minerals and of coal and several nonmetallic minerals throughout the world. At the close of the conference the following resolution was passed:

That this Conference on Mineral Resources and the Atlantic Charter, convened by the British Association's Division for the Social and International Relations of Science, requests the Council of the Association to consider means by which the Association could assist in the carrying out of the Fourth Article of the Atlantic Charter, which postulates access for all States on equal terms to the raw materials of the world.

This Conference, having specifically dealt with mineral resources, submits that, as a first step, the Council should initiate forthwith consultations with appropriate scientific and technical organisations, to secure an understanding on the principles involved. The Conference would further urge that a scientific review of mineral resources using and supplementing all existing data, should be among the first tasks of any international organisation for the social applications of science, such as was envisaged at the recent Conference on Science and World Order. To this end, the Conference recommends that the Council should consider how it might help to promote the establishment of an International Resources Organisation, as a fact-finding and advisory body for Governments, as a contribution to world stability, and in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

A British Association conference on postwar education was briefly summarized in the March, 1945, issue of the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, p. 19.

Last winter the war on the German front was in a critical stage. Yet the British Association held a conference on January 12 and 13, 1945, on the "Place of Science in Industry." The general subject of the papers presented on the former of the two days was "What Industry Owes to Science"; on the latter of the two days it was "Fundamental Research in Relation to Industry." It is an interesting fact that the Right Honorable Ernest Bevin, Member of Parliament, was chairman at the opening session and delivered an address. In introducing him, Sir Richard Gregory, President of the British Association, said:

This Conference, however, is not concerned with the control of mechanical inventions or violent natural powers arising out of scientific enquiry, whether they are employed in the constructive arts of peace or manufactured as weapons of war. The intentions are rather to show that we have the capacity to combine science with practice in industrial development and that increased contacts between them will insure the advancement of both. There must be a two-way traffic between scientists and industrialists if we are to be in the van of progressive life and service. Advances made on this united front

will raise standards of living and strengthen the social structure if they are correlated with humanistic national policy. Public feeling will not now tolerate the deplorable social effects of the introduction of new powers and processes of a century and more ago. In the early days of the industrial revolution in this country, the discoveries of science were used with as much indifference to science as to humanity. The inventions of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries came from the workshop rather than from the scientific laboratory, which has since become their prime source.

Conferences of Secretaries

The secretaries of the sections of the Association and of the affiliated societies joining with it are largely responsible for organizing the great scientific programs presented at its meetings. The labor of preparing these programs would be enormous even if each one were independent of every other one. But science cannot be divided into wholly independent fields, and therefore meetings of scientists should provide opportunities for considering its interrelations. The meetings of the Association do this to an unparalleled degree, for they include all the principal fields of the natural and the social sciences. It is the secretaries of the sections and the affiliated societies who arrange the many joint programs that enrich the meetings of the Association and its affiliated societies.

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Association, at a meeting held on June 24, authorized the Permanent Secretary to arrange for the holding of two conferences of secretaries of sections, and of principal affiliated societies which usually meet with the Association, one in the East for those living in the eastern part of the country, and one in the Middle West for those living in that area. These meetings will be held some time during the winter months, the dates to be determined by the course of events and by consultation with those directly involved. These meetings of the secretaries will not be an innovation, for similar meetings were held in 1942 and 1943, and they were so profitable that it is likely that they will be continued indefinitely.

It might appear that the conferences of secretaries are of interest only to those who will attend them, but such is not the case for they are an illustration of the widening horizons of scientists and of their increasing cooperation in its advancement. At the approaching meetings of the secretaries there will be tentative arrangements for many joint programs when meetings may be held again. But questions of more general strategy will also be considered. Clearly

the world is in a period of rapid changes such as have followed great struggles throughout history. Since this war is unparalleled in extent and destructiveness corresponding far-reaching consequences may be expected to follow it. Science has played a major role during the war and it may play an ever greater role in the future. The possibilities of that future are to be considered.

During the war period the public has heard much about the means of destruction that scientists have invented and far less about the means they have developed for saving life and making it more worth living. Presently scientists will turn from destruction entirely to construction. It will not be enough for them to devise new methods of going faster or of obtaining more luxuries, or even of living longer. They should be interested also in new horizons and in the fundamental integrities of life.

It is likely that in the months and years ahead the secretaries and other officers of scientific societies will give more attention than in the past to these general aspects of science, to the role that it may play in education, in recreation, in ethics, in all the activities of life. But in order to be really effective, scientists as a whole must regard science as a way of living, in a sense as their religion.

Survey of Amateur Scientific Organizations

The response to the call for assistance in making a survey of amateur scientific organizations has been sufficiently encouraging to prompt the Office of the Permanent Secretary to proceed at once with plans for carrying it out. Moreover, it has been approved by the Executive Committee. It will be difficult to match the thorough survey which was edited by W. Stephen Thomas and published by The American Philosophical Society in 1940 under the title "The Layman Scientist in Philadelphia." But it is hoped that, with the generous help of Association members, comprehensive coverage of amateur societies throughout the country can be obtained.

The task is one which can not be undertaken lightly or finished quickly, if indeed it can be finished at all in any literal sense for the reason that the war has aroused layman enthusiasm in new scientific fields, and continued postwar interest will undoubtedly find expression in the creation of new clubs or in the reformation of old. Amateur interest in science is organic and adaptive, but not whimsical or ephemeral. It affects and infects a group which may be more

articulate with the general public than the professional scientists. For this reason alone much more should be known about the amateur organizations.

The Office of the Permanent Secretary repeats the call for volunteers who can supply the names of individual organizations and of their secretaries, or who will assist in the compilation of lists of amateur organizations in some individual community. The final compilation will be entrusted to Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, Executive Secretary of the Association in the Washington office, and communications on the subject should be addressed to him.

No Meeting of the Association in 1945

On June 24 the Executive Committee voted that no general meeting of the Association shall be held during this calendar year. The obvious reason for the action was that the railways are and will continue to be overburdened with the transfer of our armed forces and war material to Pacific parts.

The last large meeting of the Association was held in Philadelphia from December 27, 1940, to January 2, 1941. Fifty-three affiliated and associated societies joined the Association in that meeting, 67 meeting rooms were required, 222 sessions were held for the delivery of addresses and the presentation of papers, the general program contained 2,164 titles of addresses and papers, and in the way of special equipment 52 projectors and 235 microscopes were required. A meeting was scheduled for Dallas, Texas, from December 29, 1941, to January 3, 1942, but the rapid development of the war with the attack of Germany on Russia in June, 1941, and the Japanese attack on the United States forces in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, naturally had some adverse effects on the attendance, but it was unexpectedly large.

At the close of this calendar year four years will have passed with no meeting of the Association except the restricted meeting at Cleveland last September 11 to 16. Scientists, particularly in the biological fields, have felt keenly the lack of opportunities for getting together and discussing their scientific problems. Not only have they been unable to hold meetings, but the younger members of their staffs and their graduate students have been taken into our armed services too often for duties having no relationship to their scientific training and skills. Many of the older biologists have been compelled to take on such heavy loads of administration and teaching that their own in-

vestigations have suffered. For these reasons especially it is with deep regret that the officers of the Association have been compelled to announce that it cannot hold a meeting this year.

Possible Lost Scientists

In recent months much has been written about a dearth of scientists in the near future for university and college positions and for research. The fears that have been expressed are well founded, particularly as they relate to the physical sciences and medicine, because young men (and women) who normally would have been taking their graduate work have been drawn into our armed services or other war activities. No other of the Allied Countries appears to have been so wasteful of its scientific raw material.

There is, however, another and quite different aspect to the near future of scientists in some fields, as is indicated by correspondence being received at the office of the Association. In addition to the fields of science which have contributed most directly to the prosecution of the war, there are others for which conditions are quite different. Young biologists, in particular, have been taken into our armed forces and often have been assigned duties having no relation to their training. Consequently they may actually retrograde scientifically. But the question raised here relates to their future.

Those who have not finished their academic training have had it interrupted and in many cases can resume it only with difficulty. At the best they can complete it and seek positions only after years have been lost from their academic careers.

Those who have completed their courses of academic training but have not obtained permanent positions are in almost equally serious difficulties. In the first place, they need refresher courses before seeking positions. But generally they do not have the time or resources to take such work. If they seek positions, they are handicapped by their lack of experience, and their contacts with the men with whom they did their work have been broken. With universities and colleges suffering from decreased incomes for paying faculty salaries, their immediate prospects are not encouraging.

Finally, there are those who gave up academic positions to serve their country and civilization. In some cases their places have been filled; in others, their places may not be filled at all. In most cases they have been out of

touch with the fields of science in which they have been interested. In all cases readjustments will be required.

At present no one knows how many young scientists will be seeking positions in vain after being released from our armed forces. The question should be explored at once and means should be promptly set up for aiding them to resume the work which they have laid aside for a few precious years. The Association will cooperate in such undertakings.

Education—Some Suggestions

(A radio talk by Dr. Charles F. Kettering, President of the Association, delivered on June 3, 1945, during the General Motors Symphony Hour.)

We generally think of our great industries in terms of steel, automobiles, railroads, electricity, chemicals and the like. In line with this, you may be surprised to learn that by all odds our largest industry is none of these—it is education.

In these days of large expenditures for the war, we may have overlooked the fact that we have more than fourteen billion dollars invested in this country's educational facilities. This is several times as large as our greatest commercial industry—the manufacturing of complete motor vehicles. Every American citizen is a stockholder and beneficiary of our vast National Educational System. The products are the citizens of tomorrow.

We usually think of June as marking the end of the fiscal year for this important business because thousands of its products—boys and girls—will graduate. This year many of them will go into the armed forces, but in normal times they would start to work in some business or profession.

However, the past four years have not been normal ones. The educational, like the commercial, industry has focused its energies on the winning of a war. The schools and colleges have performed a dual function in this emergency—they have maintained their normal courses, as far as possible, and at the same time they have devoted a large part of their time and facilities to the all-important job of assisting the armed forces train their technicians. Education and industry have worked hand-in-hand to help supply our fighting organizations with the most reliable weapons and best trained men in the world. Out of this perfect teamwork will come final victory.

This intensive, short term training has been a product of the emergency, but like so many war-

time efforts it will have peacetime implications. Of course, most of this has been specific training—not general education. When peace comes I am sure our schools will want to return to their well tried-out and proven procedures. But they may also want to broaden this cooperation with industry which worked so well during the war. This idea of cooperative education is not new. The late Dean Schneider of the University of Cincinnati recognized its value years ago. He built around it a course for students in which they would spend part of their time in the university getting their fundamental theory, and part of their time in industry studying its applications. In recent years this system has had fairly wide acceptance in the educational field, as well as in our larger industries.

However, those of us long past undergraduate age—the teachers in schools, the executives and engineers in industry would also like to enjoy the benefits of this mutual exchange of knowledge. I hope universities and technical schools will provide opportunities and facilities for industrial people to easily refresh their minds and become acquainted with the latest developments in the halls of learning. On the other hand, I should like to see more of our industries provide opportunities and facilities for the educators who may wish to spend part of their vacations or an entire year in becoming acquainted with the problems, of production, sales, engineering and finance.

This cross-flow of knowledge and experience is further helped through the many professional societies and associations throughout the world. The membership of these technical groups meet regularly to discuss current developments in their particular fields. These developments may originate either within the schools or in industry.

Then, we also have such outstanding national organizations as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose activities cover the entire field of human achievement. Its large membership and wide influence perform an invaluable service as a center for the exchange of technical and scientific information among all groups.

The range of the activities of these organizations make it possible to have instantly available the best information and practice on nearly any subject desired. This war has emphasized just how important this can be. We must remember the outstanding performance of education in this war would never have been possible if it, like industry, had not had its long peacetime background and experience to call upon in the emer-

gency. At this commencement time, let us give a great vote of thanks to those men and women in the field of education for the splendid job they have done. And in the years to come we should give our whole-hearted support to this—our most important industry! Education.

The August Scientific Monthly

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Shortages

Urgent requests are received from time to time for copies of *Science* or *The Scientific Monthly* that are missing in the files of libraries and individuals who bind volumes. If members have copies of the issues listed below that have no personal value, the Association will be glad to pay the transportation charges to have them sent to this office.

Science

- 1945: January 26; February 16; March 2, 16, 23, and 30
 1944: February 11; March 31.
 1943: January 1; February 12, 19, and 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26; April 9 and 16; May 7, 14, 21, and 28; June 4, 11 and 18; July 9, 16 and 30; August 13; December 24 and 31.
 1940: January 5, 12, 19, and 26; February 2, 9, 16 and 23; March 8, 15, 22, and 29.

The Scientific Monthly

- 1945: February, March, April and May.
 1944: February, March, April, October, November and December.
 1943: March.
 1940: February.

The Kansas Academy of Science

In spite of the loss of scientists to our armed forces and to other war duties, many state academies of science have continued their publications. In fact, The Kansas Academy of Science has changed its *Transactions* from an an-

nual to a quarterly journal. As Dr. Robert Taft, the editor, reports, the new quarterly journal will contain in each issue a feature article of general scientific interest, news items, and professional papers in various fields.

The Econometric Society

The Econometric Society was founded on December 29, 1930, in Cleveland, Ohio, by a group of prominent economists, statisticians, and mathematicians for the purpose of creating a closer union among workers in these fields, and thereby aiding in the establishment of economic theory on a more scientific basis. After careful discussion of objectives a constitution was adopted and Prof. Irving Fisher was elected the first president of the Society. Those present at the organization meeting were 16 in number, including persons from Austria, Germany, Norway, and the United States.

The following extract from the Constitution describes the scope of the Society:

"The Econometric Society is an international society for the advancement of economic theory in its relation to statistics and mathematics. The Society shall operate as a completely disinterested, scientific organization without political, social, financial, or nationalistic bias. Its main object shall be to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems and that are penetrated by constructive and rigorous thinking similar to that which has come to dominate in the natural sciences. Any activity which promises ultimately to further such unification of theoretical and factual studies in economics shall be within the sphere of interest of the Society."

The Econometric Society normally holds meetings each year for the presentation and discussion of papers. The principal American meeting is usually held at the end of the year in connection with the meetings of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, and other social-science societies. Other meetings are held with the Section on Social and Economic Sciences (K) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its semi-annual meetings in June and December. During the war the number of meetings has been cut down because of the transportation situation, but the former schedule will be resumed as soon as conditions permit. One meeting was held each year in Europe until 1940, when war conditions interfered.

Econometrica, the journal of the Econometric Society, has been published quarterly since January, 1933, the contents averaging about 400 pages per year. This journal reports on meetings of the Society, giving brief abstracts of all papers presented and publishing some of them in full. It also publishes other original papers. It is part of the editorial policy that no paper shall be rejected solely on the ground of its being too

mathematical, however highly involved the mathematical apparatus may be. The policy, however, is as heartily to discourage futile playing with mathematical symbols in economics as to encourage their constructive use. To this end a considerable portion of the material appearing in *Econometrica* is non-mathematical.

Membership in the Society is now over 700, of whom more than half are in foreign countries; the Society has, of course, been out of contact with some of these during the war. Nonmember subscribers to *Econometrica*, chiefly librarians, number over 250, of which nearly 100 are in foreign countries. The Society has had members or subscribers in a total of 58 different countries.

Candidates for membership must be proposed by two members, nominated by a committee of the Council, and voted upon by mail by members of the Society. Dues, including subscription to *Econometrica*, are \$6 a year for members residing in the United States and Canada; \$4 a year for members residing elsewhere.

The highest authority of the Society is represented by the Fellows, who now number 50 from 13 countries. Candidates for Fellowship are nominated from time to time by the Council and elected by a mail vote of the Fellows.

Subscription rates to *Econometrica* for nonmembers are: graduate students recommended by a faculty member, \$3 per year; others, including libraries, \$6 per year; single copies, \$1.75.

The president of the Society for 1945 is Lord Keynes, King's College, Cambridge, England, and the vice president is Jacob Marschak, The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.—DICKSON H. LEAVENS.

The Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science

An organization committee headed by Dr. L. W. Durrell laid plans for the first meeting of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science which was held on November 25-26, 1927 at the University of Wyoming. Dr. Aven Nelson was elected first president of the Academy. There were 176 charter members. Within five years the membership had increased to 298, then it declined slightly but rose again to reach 361 in 1942. Meetings are held once a year, in the fall, at one of seven educational institutions affiliated with the Academy in Colorado and Wyoming.

The purpose of the Academy is to "unite the scientific men and women of Colorado and Wyoming into an organization for the development and dissemination of scientific knowledge in this mountain section." Anyone interested in science may become a member. Originally, there were two classes of membership—members and fellows. At present there are three classes—honorary members, members, and student members. Dues are \$2 a year for members, \$1 for student members.

The officers consist of the president, vice president, executive secretary, and treasurer, chosen by ballot at the annual meeting. Terms of office are for one year, although it has become the custom to re-elect

the treasurer and the executive secretary so that their period of service may extend over several years. The executive committee, of which the president is chairman, consists of the officers, the retiring president, and six members each elected for a period of three years.

There are thirteen sections within the Academy, namely, Anthropology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Economics, Education, Geology and Geography, History, Physics, Plant Science, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, and Zoology. Each section elects its chairman for the next year at the annual meeting. For several years the Colorado-Wyoming Social Science Association met jointly with the Academy, and in 1941 merged with the Academy, the sections of the Association becoming sections of the Academy.

An occupational analysis of the Academy membership shows that approximately 79% of its members are college instructors, professors or deans, 5% are government field or laboratory technicians, 4% are high school teachers, 2% are physicians, and 1% are engineers or in industrial work. (4% are student members and 5% remained unclassified.)

Papers presented at the annual meeting deal chiefly with research investigations of members. Only a very limited number of papers deal with the teaching problems.

The Academy each year publishes abstracts of the papers presented at its annual meeting in the *Journal of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science*. The *Journal* has been issued as follows: Vol. I, Nos. 1-6 (1929-1934), Vol. II, Nos. 1-6 (1935-1940), Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2 (1941 and 1942). The *Journal* was not published in 1943, 1944 or 1945. The *Journal* is edited by the executive secretary, who distributes copies to members. Exchanges with other academies, libraries and institutions are effected through the Bibliographical Center for Research, Public Library Building, Denver, Colo., to whom requests for the *Journal* should be addressed.

Each year a research grant of \$50 is awarded to a student in an institution affiliated with the Academy. Allocation of the award is rotated among the affiliated institutions, and the recipient is chosen on the basis of merit and promise of ability by a committee consisting of the Academy members at the institution concerned.

The Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has one representative on its Council.

Although the Academy has not taken steps toward organized participation in the war effort, a great many of its members have entered the armed forces or are engaged in research or technical work directly related to the national war program.

The 1942 meeting of the Academy was cancelled due to war conditions, and no meeting was scheduled for 1943. A one-day meeting was held in 1944, however, and it is planned to meet again in October 1945 for a one-day session.—DON B. GOULD, *Executive Secretary*, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Membership in the Association

Eligibility for Membership

Membership in the Association is open to all persons engaged in scientific work, whether in the fields of the natural or the social sciences; to all amateur scientists, whatever their special interests; and to all who desire to follow the advances of science and its effects upon civilization. Members having made substantial contributions to the advancement of science are eligible for election as fellows.

Dues and Publications

Membership dues are \$5 per year, including subscriptions for the monthly A.A.A.S. BULLETIN and either the weekly journal *Science*, now in its 102nd volume, or *The Scientific Monthly*, now in its 61st volume. *Science* is a journal for professional scientists; the *Monthly* is a nontechnical journal for the intelligent public. The Association also publishes technical symposia and nontechnical books on science that are available for members at prices substantially below those to the public.

Organization and Meetings

The Association was founded in 1848, with an initial membership of 461. Papers in its early programs were classified as either natural philosophy or natural history. Now its work is organized under 16 sections and 190 associated societies having a total membership of at least 500,000. Its annual meetings are the greatest regular gatherings of scientists in the world.

Nominations and Applications for Membership

Members may submit nominations for membership at any time, and persons desiring to become members can obtain membership application forms from the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly*, as well as the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington 25, D. C., at least three weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.

Officers of the Association

President, Charles F. Kettering; *Permanent Secretary*, F. R. Moulton; *General Secretary*, Otis W. Caldwell; *Treasurer*, W. E. Wrather.

Executive Committee: Anton J. Carlson, *Chairman*; Roger Adams, Otis W. Caldwell, Arthur H. Compton, Charles F. Kettering, Burton E. Livingston, Kirtley F. Mather, Walter R. Miles, F. R. Moulton, Elvin C. Stakman, and W. E. Wrather.

